Session 3 Panel Discussion

• Questions:

- What developments are needed to make epidemiologic cohorts a cornerstone of the discovery to practice continuum?

- How should NCI and NIH facilitate multidisciplinary collaboration to integrate these developments into the research portfolio?

• Moderator: Julie Buring, Sc.D., M.S.

• Panelists:

- Julie R. Palmer, Sc.D., M.P.H. Boston University School of Public Health
- Lyle Palmer, Ph.D. Ontario Institute for Cancer Research
- Leslie L. Robison, Ph.D. (unable to attend) St. Jude Cancer Center
- Daniela Seminara, Ph.D., M.P.H. (presentation not available) National Cancer Institute

Julie R. Palmer, Sc.D., M.P.H. Boston University School of Public Health

Optimizing the Value of 21st Century Cohorts

Improvements in existing cohorts

- Online questionnaires
- Repeated measures
- Data from Census, EPA, etc.

- Tx, recurrence, 2nd cancers
- Tumor tissue, TMAs

NIH infrastructure support for collaborative research Consortia of multiple cohorts

- Centralize harmonization of cohort exposure data
- Facilitate access to CA registries, death files, Medicare claims data
 Collaborations of individual cohorts with outside investigators
- Benefits: fresh ideas, maximization of valuable resource
- Mechanisms: logistics, funding

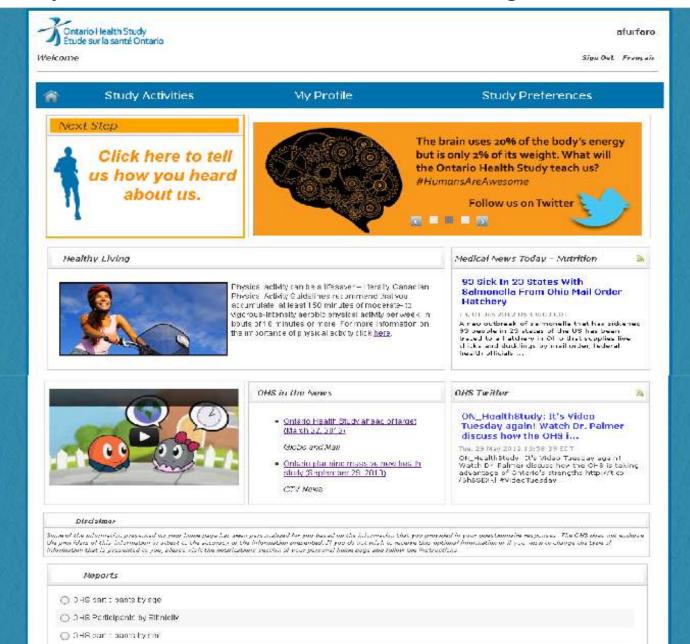
Lyle Palmer, Ph.D. Ontario Institute for Cancer Research

Key features of new cohorts in the digital age...

- Online
- Responsive, constant evaluation
- Longitudinal over entire life course
- Large in scale
- Inclusive: Representative and diverse samples
- Comprehensive platforms for disease and health research.
- Closely integrated with linked administrative health data
- Closely integrated with government, clinical and public health networks
- Engines for <u>translation</u>



A personalized home page for every participant A platform for bi-directional data interchange



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